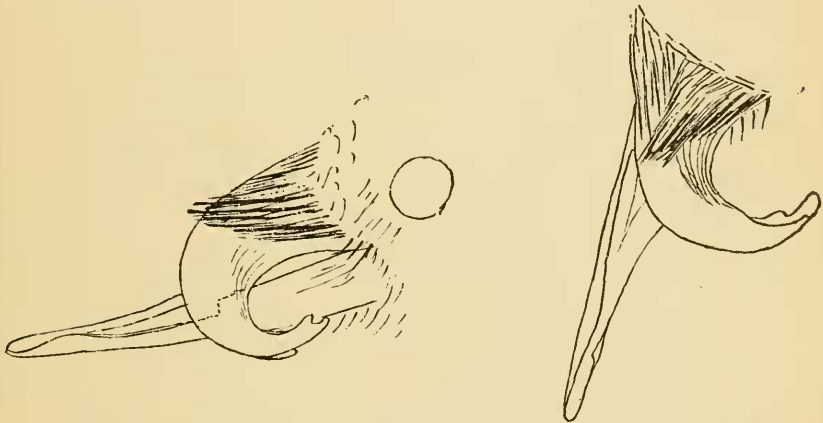


*tomus vociferus*, thus adding another species to the list of Colorado birds. At least it is not given in Professor Cooke's list, nor in Mrs. Bailey's 'Birds of the Western United States.' The specimen was in good plumage, but greatly emaciated, although I found no signs of its having been injured.—L. E. BURNETT, *Taxidermist and Collector, State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.*

**Another Abnormal Bill.**—The character of the malformed bill submitted by Mr. B. S. Bowdish in the last number of 'The Auk' seems a common type in abnormalities of that kind. I have in my possession the head of a Crow (*Corvus americanus*) afflicted with the same kind of malformation. In this case, however, the upper mandible is bent completely down and around so as to point over the bird's shoulder. The lower mandible is not so greatly elongated as in Mr. Bowdish's specimen, however, but the notches he speaks of where the mandibles cross



MALFORMED BILL OF CROW (*Corvus americanus*). Nat. size.

are very deep. There is no sign of injury to account for the peculiar growth.

It raises an interesting conjecture in regard to the winter and early spring food supply of these birds. It was killed early in March near Port Huron, Mich., 1901, and was evidently starving to death when the shot gun put it out of misery. Its plumage, however, was in good shape, not quite as glossy perhaps as some, but it was quite evident that the bird did not suffer from lack of food at the time of its last moult. What food it could have lived upon during the winter is a subject for speculation. It was an impossibility to pick up anything from the ground with such a bill, and whatever its diet was during the winter, it could not be found in the more northern ranges in early spring.—P. A. TAVERNER, *Chicago, Ill.*

The Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna neglecta*) in Southern Georgia.— In a small series of Meadowlarks from Southeastern Georgia, I find three or four that appear to approach the western form *neglecta*. One specimen, a female, taken March 16, 1903, at 'Mush Bluff' (about four miles from St. Marys), is a typical *neglecta*, and is apparently indistinguishable from specimens of this bird taken in North Dakota.— A. H. HELME, *Miller Place, N. Y.*

The Evening Grosbeak near Quebec, Canada.— On the 24th of November, 1903, four specimens of the Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) were brought to me— three males and a female. They were killed in the woods in the vicinity of Quebec. Later, about the end of January, 1904, five others, of which one was a female, were shot in the same neighborhood. To my knowledge these are, with the exception of one killed in 1890, the only specimens ever met with here.— C. E. DIONNE, *Quebec, Can.*

The Pine Grosbeak on Long Island, N. Y.— It is so rarely that Long Island is favored with the presence of the Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator canadensis*) that their occurrence here in considerable numbers during the past winter is worthy of record. During the last twenty five years there have been few winters that I have not spent considerable time in the field at this place, but I have never been able to meet with this bird, to be certain of its identity, until the past winter. I have heard of a few instances of its occurrence on Long Island in former years, as at Miller Place, Cold Spring, Middle Island, and Terryville. At Miller Place, on November 26, 1903, three Grosbeaks were noted in an orchard near my house, and later a red male was seen flying westward. I was told of a "flock of Butcher Birds" that were seen here about a week prior to this date. From the description given me I have little doubt that they were Pine Grosbeaks. While perched on the top of a tree, and in their undulating flight, they bear a strong resemblance to shrikes, and if seen singly by one unfamiliar with them might readily be mistaken for these birds. From November 13 to 25, I was away from home and cannot tell at what time they began to arrive. I am inclined to think that some birds I heard early in the month were Grosbeaks, but I was not then familiar with their notes and did not recognize them. November 27, I left Miller Place and did not have another opportunity to look for them until December 4, when I met with a small flock in a cedar grove not far from my house. In this grove, from this time on until about the middle of February, Grosbeaks could be found in varying numbers. The last one was seen on February 28. On February 1 and 6 they were more plentiful than at any other time, and appeared to be migrating. Not more than two per cent were in the red plumage. Their food consisted almost entirely of the seeds of the red cedar. The seeds were nearly always crushed before they were swallowed, only the inner portions of the seeds being eaten.